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LONDON, November 10.

We understand that the Southwark committee have decided that George Woodford Thelluſſon, esq. acted in violation of the ſtatute of king William III. and that he is thereby incapacitated to ſerve in parliament for ſuch election. This deciſion makes it a void election, and a new writ will be iſſued this day for the borough of Southwark.

We have avoided all animadverſion on the progreſs of this election from becoming reſpect to the committee of the houſe of common, but it is certain, that a more important deciſion to the character of parliament has not taken place ſince the inſtitution of Mr. Grenville's law. Our readers will recollect the petition of George Tierney, Eſq. inſerted on the 11th ultimo, in which he ſtated that in direct violation of the act of William III. Mr. Thelluſſon "*did after the teſte and iſſuing out of the writ of election give to perſons having votes, meat and drink,*" and this fact being proved, the committee have determined that Mr. Thelluſſon is thereby incapacitated to ſerve in parliament for ſuch election. This is the firſt deciſion on the *Treating Act*; and thus, by the virtuous ſentence of a committee, a precedent is eſtabliſhed that will put an end, we truſt for ever, to the ſcandalous debauchery, drunkenneſs, expence, and immorality of our popular elections, by which all the influence of the neighbourhood, of hereditary and paternal worth, of known integrity, ſuperior talents, participation of intereſts, tried and long ſervice, unſpotted character, and zealous, incorruptible patriotiſm, has been drowned in the roar of gluttony and wine; and by which the Nabobs from the Eaſt, the Creoles from the Weſt, and the capitaliſts from Change-alley, have been able to overpower all that is truly Britiſh in the kingdom.

We conſider this as a point gained towards the reform of parliament eſſentially important to its purity; and it ought to be dear to every man, becauſe it is gained by means which the conſtitution has provided for its own amendment. The borough of Southwark is thus indebted to Mr. Tierney for the vindication of its privileges; and not only the borough, but every populous city and town in the kingdom, owe him eternal obligations for their deliverance from the periodical nuiſance of diſſipation and profligacy to which they have been doomed.

THE REGICIDE PEACE.

[BY MR. BURKE.]

Picture of the Regicide Carnot, receiving the Ambaſſadors of humiliated Monarchs.

"To thoſe, who do not love to contemplate the fall of human greatneſs, I do not know a more mortifying ſpectacle, than to ſee the aſſembled majeſty of the crowned heads of Europe waiting as patient ſuitors in the anti-chamber of Regicide. They wait, it ſeems, until the ſanguinary tyrant, Carnot, ſhall have ſnorted away the fumes of the undigeſted blood of his ſovereign.—Then when ſunk on the down of uſurped pomp, he ſhall have ſufficiently indulged his meditations with what monarch he ſhall next glut his ravening maw, he may condeſcend to ſignify that it is his pleaſure to be ſeen awake, and he is at leiſure to receive the propoſals of his high and mighty clients for the terms on which he may reſpite the execution of the ſentence he has paſſed upon them. At the opening of thoſe doors, what a ſight it muſt be to behold the plenipotentiaries of royal impotence, in the precedency which they will intrigue to obtain, and which will be granted to them according to the ſeniority of their degradation, ſneaking into the Regicide preſence, and with the reliques of the ſmile which they had dreſſed up, for the levee of their maſters, ſtill flickering on their curled lips, preſenting the faded remains of their courtly graces, to meet their ſcornful, ferocious, ſardonic grin of a bloody ruffian, who, whilſt he is receiving their homage, is meaſuring them with his eye, and fitting to their ſize the ſlider of his guillotine! theſe ambaſſadors may eaſily return as good courtiers as they went, but can they ever return from that degrading reſidence, loyal and faithful ſubjects, or with any true affection to their maſter, or true attachment to the conſtitution, religion, or laws of their country? there is great danger that they who enter ſmiling into this Trophonian cave, will come out of it ſad and ſerious conſpirators; and ſuch will continue as long as they live. They will become true conductors of contagion to every country, which has had the misfortune to ſend them to the ſource of that electricity. At beſt they will become totally indifferent to good and evil, to one inſtitution or another. This ſpecies of indifference is but too generally diſtinguiſhable in thoſe who have been much employed in foreign courts, but in the preſent caſe the evil muſt be aggravated without meaſure; for they go from their country, not with the pride of the old character, but in a ſtate of the loweſt degradation; and what muſt happen in their place of reſidence can have no effect in raiſing them to the level of true dignity, or of chaſte ſelf-eſtimation, either as men, or as repreſentatives of crowned heads.

SALEM, February 17.

WAR IN INDIA.

Between Tippoo Saib and the Engliſh.

By captain Derby, in the brig Cadet, 67 days from the Cape of Good Hope, we are informed, that a few days previous to his touching at the Cape, two Britiſh packets had arrived there, one from Calcutta, and the other from Bombay.—That notwithſtanding a profound ſecrecy was obſerved reſpecting the intelligence they brought, it had tranſpired that Tippoo was making formidable preparations for war; that the Mahrattas were diſaffected, and were about to join him.

It was conſequently reported that 4 or 500 French officers had been ſent over by the way of the Mediterranean, to ſerve in Tippoo's army. It was not certain that hoſtilities had actually commenced, but that the Britiſh every day expected an attack. Immediately after the arrival of the packets, four Britiſh regiments were ſent on in the outward bound India fleet, conſiſting of 17 ſail under convoy of one ſhip of war and a frigate.

Tippoo can with eaſe bring an army of 200,000 well diſciplined men into the field. His ſoldiers (Seapoys) are equal to any Europeans in that country, who are ſoon after their arrival enervated by the climate. He is dreaded by the Engliſh, and is their mortal and declared enemy. He is a prince of known courage and addreſs, and very powerful. His avowed plan is to drive theſe uſurpers (as he juſtly calls the Engliſh) from the Indian territory altogether—and he has been once near effecting it, and may do it again. His ſupply of French officers is a valuable acquiſition, and what he moſt needed—they were undoubtedly ſent by the Executive Directory of France. Indeed this buſineſs was always a favourite contemplation of that government; but which the revolution for a time has prevented.

Gen. Dundas has arrived at the Cape, to ſupercede gen. Craig in the command of the garriſon at that place. Lord Macartney was expected daily. Gen. Craig had received an appointment in India, and was to go on there immediately after Lord Macartney's arrival. This circumſtance is joyous to the inhabitants of the Cape, and auſpicious to the Americans who may arrive there. Gen. Craig treated them with ineffable contempt, whenever they ſolicited the leaſt indulgence. When they entered his apartment, he aſſumed the air and dignity of a Nabob, ſtrutted like a conceited player as ſoon as their prayers were made known, damned the American flag, and invoked the vengeance of heaven on their curſed heads. This redoubtable general was an officer in America during the war, and was compelled to be preſent at York-town, when Cornwallis reſigned his ſword to the illuſtrious Waſhington. Scotchmen have good memories, and the old general's will end only with his life. The inhabitants anticipated with pleaſure the arrival of Lord Macartney, who is a complete gentleman (the very reverſe of Craig) and under whoſe government they had no doubt of renewing their former trade and intercourſe with the Americans.

The late admiral Lucas, whoſe heroiſm cannot now be ſullied, was treated with every indignity by the inhabitants at Cape-town, for his daſtardly conduct in delivering up the fleet under his command to the Engliſh, at a time when he might have immortalized his fame, and revived the ancient glory of the Batavian flag. It is aſſerted, that like the Dutch governor of the Cape, he was charmed by Engliſh gold-finches, and like another Arnold, baſely betrayed his country.

The Engliſh are only in poſſeſſion of Cape-town, and Faiſe and Saldanha Bay, and the country inhabitants refuſe to give up, and are in reſpectable force.

SAVANNAH, February 21.

The following proceedings of the Legiſlature of this ſtate, was handed by a correſpondent.

Among the public acts, is one for extending the time for the pretended purchaſers of the weſtern territory of this ſtate, to receive the money they depoſited in the treaſury, and for further expunging from the face of the public records, certain entries relating to the uſurped act, of the 7th January, 1795. This act, ſo far as reſpects the latter part thereof, took place in conſequence of a joint report of a committee of both houſes, in the words following—"The committee to whom was referred the joint reſolution of the two branches, reſpecting the documents remaining, relative to the uſurped act, of the 7th January, 1795, report—that there remains in the ſecretary's office, four mortgages given by the companies, who made the pretended purchaſes of the weſtern territory belonging to this ſtate, to wit:

One mortgage, given by Nicholas Long, Thomas Glaſſcock, Ambroſe Gordon, and Thomas Cumming, to George Mathews, governor, &c. dated at Auguſta, the 26th day of January, 1795.

One other mortgage, ſigned John B. Scott, John C. Nightingale, and Wade Hampton, to Governor Matthews, dated 15th January, 1795.

A third mortgage, ſigned James Gunn, Matthew M'Alliſter, and George Walker, dated the 13th of January, 1795, given to ſaid governor.

And one other mortgage, to the ſaid governor Matthews, ſigned Zachariah Coxe, and Mathias Maher, dated the 24th January, 1795.

All which were recorded in the book E. E. from the page 133, to page 162, inclu-ſive.

Your committee further report, that the ſaid mortgages were left improperly on record, contrary to the expreſs intention of the law, annulling the ſaid uſurped act which paſſed the 13th day of February, 1796, and which declared, "that within three days after the paſſing the act, the different branches of the legiſlature ſhould aſſemble together, at which meeting the officers ſhould attend with the ſeveral records, documents and deeds, in the ſecretary's, ſurveyor general's and other public offices, and which records and documents appertained to the ſaid act, ſhould be then and there expunged from the books, and indexes of the books of record of the ſtate, and that the ſaid uſurped act ſhould be then and there burnt."

That it appears to your committee, that the ſecretary was repeatedly aſked, whether the entries in the books of his office expunged, in the preſence of both branches, were all the documents appertaining to the pretended ſale in his office—in anſwer to which the ſaid ſecretary replied, they were.

That on further examination, they learn from Horatio Marbury, chief clerk in the ſaid office at the time the uſurped act and the entries aforementioned were expunged and burnt—that the ſaid book E. E. containing the ſaid mortgages, was carried by him to the bar of the houſe of repreſentatives, but whether carried further your committee are not informed.

On the whole your committee believe that the mortgages being left on record, has not proceeded from deſign, but from the extreme ill health of the ſecretary at the time they ought to have been expunged.

But they are at the ſame time decidedly of opinion, that the pretended mortgages herein before mentioned, ought now to be expunged from the ſaid book E. E. and be burned in the preſence of both branches of the legiſlature, in order that no evidence of ſo flagrant a violation of the rights of the ſtate and her citizens, may remain in her public offices, contrary to the intention of the annulling law, as well as to evince to the world that the preſent legiſlature approves the conduct of the preceding repreſentation, which acted in conformity to the general voice of a much injured country, and that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpoſe.

An act for the relief of the ſufferers in Savannah, was alſo paſſed, by which one third of the proceeds of the Negro tax is appropriated to their uſe, and the tax of 1796, on the houſes and lots where the fires raged, is remitted, as well as the tax for the preſent year diſcharged.

The commiſſioners of this ſtate at the late treaty at Coleraine, have met the decided approbation of the legiſlature for their conduct, and a remonſtrance is ſent on from the legiſlature to the Preſident and Congreſs of the United States, relative to the infringement of the territorial rights of the ſtate, the attempts to drag this ſtate into a federal court, to cover ſpeculating deſigns, and the failure of the late treaty; repreſenting the increaſed population of the ſtate, and requiring what the ſtate has never received from the aid of the Federal government, a ceſſion of land; all the land within her preſent temporary boundary, having been obtained under the colonial government of Great-Britain, or her own ſtate authority under the confederation, prior to the conſtitution of the United States.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.

A gentleman lately arrived from Cape-Francois, informs that Sonthonax was lying at the point of death; it was ſaid that his ſituation was ſo deſperate that he could not recover.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) March 2.

Within a few months paſt, ſeveral valuable ſlaves have been feloniouſly carried away in veſſels out of this port.—Several attempts of the ſame kind have latterly been detected, and two fellows belonging to inhabitants of this town, have been recovered from on board the ſhip Harriot and Eliza, captain Miles, bound to London. The captain and firſt mate are now under proſecution, and it is hoped that the iſſue thereof will be ſuch as effectually to diſcourage ſuch nefarious practices in future. By an act of aſſembly, paſſed in 1792, the harbouring or concealing a ſlave on board of a veſſel with the intention of carrying him off, is puniſhable with Death.—The inhabitants are determined to have a vigilant eye in future, upon all veſſels where there is the leaſt ſuſpicion of ſuch practices.

For *Liverpool*,

THE SHIP

MONTEZUMA,

WILLIAM HOWARD, Maſter,

Burthen 500 Hogſheads Tobacco,

NOW loading at CITY POINT, will ſail by the firſt of March, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged. For freight of the remainder, or for paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Who has imported in the above ſhip QUEENS WARE in Crates, LIVERPOOL SALT in Sacks, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Feb 8, 1797.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,

For Sale by

ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797.

The Subſcriber has Several

LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796. (tf)

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Juſt Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796. (tf.)

Negroes and *Land* for ſale.

I HAVE four young Female NEGROES, that have been accuſtomed to houſe-work, for ſale. Terms Caſh, or ſuch a Credit as may be agreed on.

Alſo ſeveral TRACTS of LAND in the counties of Dinwiddie, Surry, and Mecklenburg, which I wiſh to diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, March 1, 1797.

NEW YORK, February 23.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

HAGUE, December 1.

The discussions on the plan of a new constitution for this republic have lasted in the Batavian National Assembly, until the 28th November. Never perhaps were opinions so decidedly we may even say so equally divided. Nobody it is true, maintains that it is above criticism, or that it does not require some material alterations in several respects—such especially, as an assembly of seven persons which under the name of *Council of State* would not only enjoy executive, but with respect to the promulgation and execution of the laws would be vested with prohibitory powers—powers of so much the greater magnitude, as altho' the authority of the council of state would not exceed that of the Executive Directory of France, yet the legislative body is not to have a permanent session, and would be represented during its two vacations by a small deputation from the House of Anciens. With respect to the second point in debate, viz that respecting the unity and indivisibility of the republic—the modifications of the plan by the establishment of *Department Administrations* met with as many opposers as advocates, by reason of the double difficulty of making the debts of some of the states common to all—and of ascertaining the true ratio of the relative means of each province (each having different resources and means of subsisting their inhabitants) to bear their equal proportion of taxes and imposts. The 29th was finally fixed upon to decide under the presidence of citizen Ybrand Van Hamelsveld. This difficult and important question on which a number of citizens of different towns had petitioned in favor of an *absolute unity*, this step has procured them the gratification of *an honorable mention* without approving the tenor of their addresses—

Some members proposed to make the plan the basis of the deliberations, and to appoint a commission which within four weeks should bring in a report on the means of effecting the *absolute unity* with respect to the general finances and taxes. But this conciliatory proposition not being adopted, after some disorder either in the assembly itself or in the gallaries the nominal appeal decided by a majority of 66 to 52 votes, "that the proposed plan of constitution should form the basis of the national assembly's deliberations."

A letter from Vienna of Nov. 26, mentions that a nobleman had arrived from Italy, with the news of the murderous battles, of which we have had the details:—On account of the retreat of Alvinzy, the emperor had determined to send him a reinforcement of 12 000 men.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Under the Hamburgh head of the 3d December, is the following—"By an express arrived this morning from Riga, we have received the account, that her Imperial majesty, Catharine IId. died on the 17th November, and that his highness Grand Duke Paul Petrowitch, has been proclaimed Emperor.

In the paper of the 6th, are the following remarks on the above intelligence—"The messenger said to have arrived on Friday, express from Riga, was not on his way to London. Since that time neither the Russian Charge d'Affairs has received any official news—nor has any courier passed thro' this city to London. No knowledge of the death of the empress was received at Berlin, though some private letters received at Koninsberg make mention of it. It is therefore probable, that this is premature."

By letters from Presburg of Nov. 22, it appears that the Diet at Presburg, have granted to the emperor the following supplies for the prosecuting of the war; 50,000 Hungarians, exclusive of those requisite to complete the regiments already in the field —20,000 oxen—10,000 horses—2,400,000 bushels of grain—3,760,000 do. oats. And in case the numbers at present granted, are not sufficient to obtain an honorable peace, a general rising "en masse," will be determined on.

The Austrian official account of the battles in Italy nearly agree with the French, but the former represent the loss on each side as nearly equal. Among the prisoners taken by Davidovich at Rivolo, were two French general, Florella and Valete.

A new convention between the French republic and Genoa excludes the English from the Genoese ports during the war, and the vessels of the latter are prohibited to carry provisions to the British. Genoa is to protect her own forts and harbours, but in case of necessity she is to be aided by French troops. If Genoa shall be involved in a war with England, France will undertake to protect her trade and navigation, and will assist her with ships of war and intercede for her in negociations for peace. Genoa pays to France 2 millions of livres in advances, and a million to be refunded after peace." February 25.

Yesterday arrived the brig Esperanza, capt. D. Travis, in 18 days from Port-au-Prince. He informs, that the British give convoy to all American vessels bound to Cape Nichola Mole, or any British port up the Bite of Leogane.

The British armed ship Roman Emperor capt. Kerney, convoyed capt. Travis, with other Americans from Port-au-Prince to the Mole. On the passage a sail was discovered to leeward, on the 7th of February, off the Platform, which the Roman Emperor gave chace to—she proved to be a French lugger privateer—she maintained a running fight for two hours—then obliged to strike to superior force, and was carried into the Mole.

Provisions of all kinds, except fresh, are very plenty at Port-au-Prince. A brig from Rhode-Island arrived at that port, while capt. T. lay there, laden with oxen, fowls, &c. the admiral purchased the whole of his cargo for the use of the fleet, and paid him in cash, with which the capt. was much pleased, and sailed a few days after for the Havannah.

February 27.

Extract of a letter from a supercargo of an American vessel, dated Cape Francois, Feb. 4

"I believe great voyages might be made from America, with produce of almost any kind, particularly flour, beef, and pork, if administration did not put the cargoes in requisition—the fear of this I think sufficient to discourage any person from adventuring here. They have paid some small debts lately. By this, it appears, they wish to allure Americans to venture property here, to keep them from starving—there are but few provisions of any kind to be purchased here, and those at a very dear rate. Flour sells from 24 to 30 dollars per bbl.—beef, 20 to 24—pork, 17 to 30—all very scarce. From sunrise this morning, till 11 o'clock, a very heavy firing was heard in the offing."

The following important Arret, received by capt. Gibaut, from Guadaloupe, is just handed us in the original French.

EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

ARRET.

The special agents of the Executive Directory in the West Indies

Considering that the ports of the islands, at the windward and leeward, as well as those of Demarara, Essequibo, and Berbice, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants, are in a state of permanent siege, and ought not to enjoy the same advantages as the ports of the different English colonies, possessed by that power before the war and by other titles.

Considering it to be contrary to every principle to treat a horde of rebels, without country, without government, or a flag, with the same regard which civilized nations observe among themselves during war.

Considering that by authentic acts in our possession, it is proved that divers places of the colonies delivered to the English by the French and Dutch rebels, belong not to the British government, more than La Vandee, in which the English ministry had also their mecenary troops, regiments in their pay, wearing the same uniform as the troops of the king of England.

Considering that by virtue of the second article of the treaty of alliance, concluded at Paris, Feb. 6th, 1778, between the United States and France, the the former power engages to defend the possessions in America in case of war, and the government and commerce of the United States have strangely abused the forbearance of the French republic, in turning to her detriment the favors which had been accorded to them, of entering and trading in all the ports of the French colonies.

By permitting for a longer time neutral vessels to carry provisions of war and of subsistence, to men evidently in a state of rebellion, we should be the means of prolonging civil war, the calamities and the crimes which proceed therefrom—order as follows:

Article I. The ships of the republic and French privateers are authorised to take and conduct, into the ports of the republic, neutral vessels destined for the windward and leeward islands of America, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants.

These ports are Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, Demarara, Berbice, Essequibo, and at the leeward, Port-au Prince, St. Marks, l'Acayes and Jeremie.

Art. II Every armed vessel, having a commission from either of those ports, shall be reputed a pirate, and the crews adjudged and punished as such.

Art. III. The vessels and cargoes, described in the 1st and 2d articles, are declared good prize, and shall be sold for the benefit of the captors.

Art. IV. Every vessel taken which shall be cleared out to the West Indies generally, is comprehended in the 1st and 2d article.

Art. V The order of last Nivose, 4th year, in pursuance of the decree of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor, 4th year, shall be executed till further orders, in every particular not contravening this ordinance.

This order shall be printed, transcribed into the register of the criminal tribunal and of commerce, sent to all the ports of the French colonies, read, published, and posted up wherever it may be necessary.

It shall be notified officially to the neutral governments of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomews.

Enjoining on the criminal tribunal, and of commerce at Guadaloupe, their delegates in the different French colonies and elsewhere, on the admiral commandant on the West-India station, and on the chief of the administration, strictly to execute this arret each in his respective department.

Done at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 13th Pluviose, 5th year of the French Rupublic, one and indivisible.

(Signed)

VICTOR HUGUES, and LEBAS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

We hear that the American Philosophical Society have resolved that a discourse be annually delivered before them by one of their members on such philosophical subject as the member appointed shall choose, and that Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton of this city, is appointed to deliver the next discourse in the month of December.

The reply of the Vice-President of the United States, to the address of the Senate, Feb. 23. 1797.

An address so respectful and affectionate as this from gentlemen of such experience and established character in public affairs, high stations in the government of their country, and great consideration in their several states, as the Senators of the United States, will do me great honour, and afford me a firm support, wherever it shall be known, both at home and abroad. Their generous approbation of my conduct in general, and liberal testimony to the undeviating impartiality of it, in my peculiar relation to their body, a character, which in every scene and employment of life I should wish above all others to cultivate and merit; has a tendency to soften asperities and conciliate animosities, wherever such may unhappily exist; an effect at all times to be desired, and in the present situation of our country, ardently to be promoted by all good citizens.

I pray the Senate to accept of my sincere thanks.

JOHN ADAMS.

February 28.

The numerous recent captures of our vessels in the West-Indies, has become so serious, that every information relative there to must be worthy attention—It appears, by the 124th article of the French constitution, that the Executive Directory cannot deliberate, unless three members at least are present; and by the 156th article that the foreign agents of the republic are to exercise their functions in the same manner as the Directory, but subject to their authority; and the 155th article, says, that all the public functionaries of the French colonies, (except those of the Isle of France and Reunion), shall be named by the Directory, until peace shall be established.

This being the law, it follows, that the recent condemnation of the brig Susan and Polly, by an arret of the French administration, at Cape Francois, dated the 21st Nivose of the first year, signed by Santhonax and Raimond, with the surreptitious subscription of the secretary Pascal, is illegal, as well as every other adjudication under similar circumstances.

These particulars, we think it proper to mark, as the cases in question are evident infractions of the French constitution, and as such proper grounds for representation, on the part of our citizens, to the executive, in order to be represented to the French government.

It is to be observed, that of the five members sent from France to the Cape, Santhonax and Raimond alone remain there; Romme is on the Island, but has been for some time 160 leagues from the Cape; Gerraud has sailed for France nearly three months, and Le Blanc has sailed recently, as it may be supposed to attend as witness on the trial of Babœuf; he being one of the persons named by Babœuf as an evidence necessary for his defence.

March 1.

On Monday William Vans Murray, was, by the President with the advice and concurrence of the Senate, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary, to the republic of Batavia.

A bill has passed the legislature of New-Jersey, by the casting vote of the Speaker, that all blacks, born after the 4th day of July next, shall be free at the age of 28 years.

NORFOLK, *March 2.*

Yesterday arrived the Venetian ship Victoria, captain Leviate, 75 days from Cadiz—put in here in distress on her passage to Charleston.

The information brought by the above vessel is, that an American ship (believed to be named the Neptune) had been carried in Magadore, in the Mediterranean, by one of Muley Soloman's cruizers. The cause of the capture is supposed to be in consequence of several armed American vessels endeavouring to force a trade with the port of Saffee, and another Moorish port in rebellion against him.

By the above vessel we also learn that Capt. Bowen, in the Terpsichore British frigate, had captured a Spanish merchantman in Cadiz Bay, and sent her for Gibraltar: shortly after while in sight of Cadiz harbour, he fell on the French frigate La Vestal, which he engaged for upwards of two hours, and captured it; blowing very hard, capt. Bowen could only send one boat's crew on board the La Vestal, and after beating two days in company with the Terpsichore, the La Vestal falling to leeward out of gun shot of the British frigate, the Frenchmen again took charge of their ship, and brought her into Cadiz, where she arrived the 11th December. Both ships were greatly disabled, and both also lost a great number of men.

LEFT AT CADIZ.

Ship Washington,	*Waddel,*	*of Boston;*
Ship ——,	*Atkins,*	*of ditto;*
Ship Hercules,	*Bridges,*	*of ditto;*
Brig ——,	*Atkins,*	*of New York;*
Ship ——,	*Sawand,*	*of Baltimore.*

PETERSBURG, *March 10.*

The following important intelligence is taken from a Norfolk paper, received by yesterday's mail.

Norfolk, March 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenock, (in Scotland) to his correspondent here, dated the 29th December, received by the brig Peggy, Capt. Boyd, arrived in Hampton roads from Liverpool, which place he left the 2d of January.

"All prospects of peace are blown over for the present; our ambassador (Lord Malmsbury) having been ordered to leave Paris about 8 days ago, and was daily expected in London from thence.

"The French Directory, it is generally supposed, do not want peace, knowing well, that as the armies return to France its power would be of short duration.

"They have published an arret suspending all intercourse with America".

The above is confirmed by capt. Bumberry, arrived here from St Bartholomews, in 17 days. He says, that a Philadelphia built ship, capt. Bambridge, had arrived there on the 14th February from Bourdeaux, in 35 days, which brought an account of Lord Malmsbury's being ordered to leave France; and that Mr. Pinckney would not be received by the French Directory as ambassador from this country, in consequence of which he has returned to Bourdeaux, where he was waiting to get a passage home.

Capt. Boyd positively asserts, that previous to his sailing, accounts were received at the Custom-house of Liverpool, of 17 sail of French vessels, men of war and transports, having a number of troops on board, destined for a descent on Ireland, being thro' stress of weather, blown into Bantry bay, most of them dismasted; some of the people went on shore, were made prisoners and sent to Dublin; from the situation of the place, the whole must inevitably be captured. They intended to have effected a landing at Londonderry, in the North of Ireland.

MARCH 9, 1797.

MR. *Turnbull* returns sincere acknowleagements to those who have favored him with their names to his proposals for publishing a volume of Poems, and informs them that their names and subscription money are deposited in the hands of Mr. Prentis, to whom they are to apply for the Poems when published—which will be put to the Press as soon as a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for to defray the expence of publication.

Virginia to wit:

At a Superior Court held in Petersburg, the 21st day of Sept. 1796.

JOHN GRAHAM, against	Plff.	
JEREMIAH BURNETT, and JOSEPH BURNETT,	Defts.	
The same against	Plff.	
The same and	Defts.	
The same against	Plff.	
The same	Defts.	

THE pluries' awarded against the Defendants in these suits being returned "not found," and they not entering their appearance according to law and the rules of this Court—therefore, on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unless the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next April Court and answer the Plaintiff's actions, judgments will be entered for the Plaintiff against them respectively. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at three successive court days at the door of the Courthouse of Dinwiddie county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy—Teste,

WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

At a Court held for Halifax

County, on Monday the 28th day of Nov. 1796.

JAMES BRUCE, Plf. } In
against
MICAJAH HAMPTON, Deft. } Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this state—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that he do appear here on the first day of the Court to be held in May next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Mill-Stone Meeting-house in the County of Halifax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Court-house of said County.

A Copy—Teste,
WILLIAM THOMPSON, D. C.

MARCH 9, 1797

THE Commissioner of Public Revenue for Petersburg requests that every person subject to taxation, or having property in his or her possession or care on which any tax is imposed, would (as the law directs they should) make out a written list of every species thereof in possession or care on the 9th day of March, to be delivered to the Commissioner, on oath, when he calls for it.—The list should contain the number and names of all white males above 16 years; do. do. of all slaves, male and female, above 16 years; the number of all slaves above 12 years of age; the number of horses, mules, mares, and colts; ordinary licence, and billiard tables; the number of their lots and houses, specifying their rents; and the number of 2 wheeled and 4 wheeled riding carriages, distinguishing their kinds

To be SOLD,

To the Highest Bidder, for READY MONEY, on the third Monday in June next, at Dinwiddie Courthouse,

ONE hogshead of Tobacco inspected at Robert Bolling's Warehouse, the 21st December, 1793, in the name of Pleasant Roberts—No 582, Gross 1370, Tare 128, Nett 1242.

THWEATT & PEGRAM, Inspectors.

March 9, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land containing about 500 acres, lying near the Double Bridges, Meherrin, in Lunenburg county—whereon is a valuable Mill Seat and a Tub Mill newly erected, and calculated to work two pair of stones. The above Land is well watered, and convenient to the court-house, church, and meeting houses. Any person inclined to purchase may view the Land and know the terms by applying to

1* MARK ANDREWS.

MARCH 8, 1797.

Petersburg, March 8, 1797.

THE subscriber having entered into partnership with Mr. EDWARD GERNON, informs his friends and the public that his business from this day will be carried on under the firm of RAMBAUT and GERNON.

RICHARD RAMBAUT.

Rambaut & Gernon

Have for sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES—Also IRISH LINEN, at a low advance, &c.

☞ They continue to give Cash for Tobacco.

The noted thorough bred Horse

PRESIDENT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my store at Poplar Mount, Brunswick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Mosby's ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and one and sixpence to the groom; mares may be ensured for twenty dollars—the season will commence the first of March, and end the 10th of August.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, rising nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horse on the continent. Good and extensive pasturage well enclosed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes; gentlemen may have their mares fed on the most moderate terms, and the boys sent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horse Clockfast, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betsy Baker, Poll also brought Young Flimnap, so noted for his performances any distance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been successful having taken a purse at Newbern, and distancing several fine horses; also at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full season, and it is the opinion of all the best judges who see him perform, that he is equal to any horse on the continent, for either speed or bottom

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunswick, February 20, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber in Caswell county, North-Carolina, the 11th instant, a likely NEGRO FELLOW named DAVY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yellow complexion, his face inclined to be hollow, square shoulders, and well made; had on when he went away, a pair of striped overalls, one side of the seat of which was white, a short white hunting shirt of thread and cotton; has with him a printed stamped jacket of homespun cotton, a green sagathy coat, and a pair of copperas cotton breeches. He was raised in Dinwiddie county, and I think is now about Petersburg. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure the above negro, so that I get him, or who will deliver him to me.

ROBERT LONG.

February 20, 1797. 6*

79

ECLIPSE,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's plantation in Prince George county, and will be let to Mares at Forty Shillings the season. Pasturage gratis, but the subscriber will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

ECLIPSE is a very fine Chesnut Sorrel, five feet three inches high, well marked, and of elegant figure. He was got by Obscurity; his dam by Apollo, his grandam by Old Valiant, and his great grandam by Tryall.

WILLIAM COLE.

March 2, 1797.

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full sixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the ensuing SEASON, at my stable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Season, which may be discharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1st day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to ensure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horse. Those persons who put by insurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be answerable for the same.

As DARE-DEVIL, Is admitted by all unprejudiced persons to be at least equal to any Horse now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I presume is unnecessary; suffice it therefore to say he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chrisolite, out of Proserpine, a full sister to O'Kelly's Eclipse, for which consult the Callenders, as also those of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in those years, having run eighteen public races, and proved successfull in thirteen of them, besides a number of hard runs, as a trial horse.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Season will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as usual. Extensive pasturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (ep tf.)

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoskins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will stand at my stable in Brunswick county, four miles above the court-house, will cover Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the season; but may be discharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the first day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (cash) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to ensure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The season will commence on the first day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of August. Good and extensive pasturage, well enclosed, gratis, and the greatest care taken of Mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys sent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be six years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full sixteen hands high; his form and points will stand the test of the most critical observer. MELZAR was got by the imported Horse Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horse Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fisher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Crofts of Barforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunswick, February 6, 1797. 4m

NEWMARKET RACES

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in May next, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the former rule.

1st. day a purse of 100l. 4 mile heats.
2d. day a purse of 100 dolls. 2 mile heats.
3d. day a sweepstake, entrance 20 guineas.

Those gentlemen who are desirous of being subscribers to the Sweepstake, may, by early application have the weight and distance to suit them.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

☞ A SADDLE will be run for over the above course the last Saturday in every month, till the Fall Races are over, and to commence the last Saturday in this month—The first saddle will be for untried nags, mile heats with a catch on each. J. B.

March 3, 1797.

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Fowlkes, my present Tutor, on account of his ill state of health, wishes to decline his profession, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammer School, would find liberal encouragement in succeeding him. The profits of the School at present amount to upwards of 200 dollars, with board, lodging and washing clear, and provided Mr. Fowlke's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made sooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the first of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who understands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

TO RENT,

Until the first of October, 1797,

TWO excellent Stores, Lumber Houses, and Cellars, on Bollingbrook street. Enquire of

R. & W. COLQUHOUN.

October 17, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon the subscriber lately lived, in Prince George county, about 8 and a half miles from Petersburg, known by the name of the WOOD-LANDS—their is a good dwelling house and the necessary offices houses thereon.—For terms, apply to Col. Peter Eppes, of Prince George, who is fully authorised to dispose of the premises, and who will shew the lands, &c. to any person inclinable to purchase. If not immediately sold, it may be rented for one year, apply as above.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

ALSO a Valuable Tract of Land lying in the county of Dinwiddie, 28 miles from Petersburg.—For particulars, apply to Gen. Joseph Jones.

CAD. JONES.

February 21, 1797.

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be pled in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who amicably adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

JUST ARRIVED,

Fresh Raisins,	Coriander Comfits,
Currants,	Cinnamon,
Candied Orange Peal,	Mace,
Barley Sugar,	Cloves,
Sugar Candy,	Nutmegs,
Carraway Comfits,	Salt Petre,
Peppermint drops,	Tamarinds, &c.

W. MOORE,

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE *and* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms:—

DYES.

Hatters's Bow-strings,
Aqua Fortes,
Verdigrease,
Oil of Vitriol,
Quicksilver,
Red Tartar,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Crucibles,
Pumice Stone,
Borax,
Spanish Annatto, &c

PERFUMERY.

Hair Powder plain and perfumed,
Powder Bags & Silk Puffs,
Windsor Soap,
Wash Balls,

POMATUM:

Lilly, Cowslip, Marrow, Citron, and fine scented Pomatum in Pots and Rolls.

ESSENCES OF

Bergamot,
Lavender,
Lemmon,
Musk,
Thyme,
Rosemary,
Rhodium,
Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines.
Nipple Pipes & Glasses,
Marble and Glass Mortars,
Glass Funnels,
Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes,
Vials in Sorts,
Glass and Cork Stoppers,
Smelling Bottles,
Elastic Steel Trusses,

ALSO,

Patent Buff Ball,
Plush Brushes for ditto,
Sealing Wax Red and Black,
Wafers,
Castile Soap white and mixed,
Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 15s. to 42s.
Camel Hair Pencils,
Indian Rubber,
Gold Leaf,
Tooth Brushes,
Court Plaister,
Shaving Boxes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead,
Vermillion
Gamboge,
Patent Yellow,
King's Yellow,
Prussian Blue, 1, 2, & 3,
Stone Oaker,
Amber,
Gum Copal,
Shell Lac,
Spt. Turpentine.

INSTRUMENTS.

Surgeons Needles,
Tooth Instruments,
Cupping Instruments,
Pocket ditto,
Cases of Scalpels,
Spring Lancets in Morocco Cases,
Common Lancets.

Gawland's patent vegetable Lotion, an infalliable remedy for all disorders of the skin, in bottles, at 14s. each.

ALSO,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of

GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADDER and FUSTIC.

Petersburg, December 1, 1796. (tf)

Windsor Mills, Bake-house, Brewery and Distillery.

B A T E, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their Mills, Bake-house, Brewery and Distillery, are at work, and that any orders for the following articles shall be executed with dispatch and fidelity, viz —

Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels—MIDLINGS, SHIP STUFF, BRAN & SHORTS—INDIAN MEAL, boulted or unboulted—Cabin, Pilot, and Ship BREAD.

STRONG BEER, in barrels of all sizes, of the best quality, sent to any house in the town, clear of expence. GIN and WHISKEY of superior quality,

CORN ground at said Mills for the accustomed toll, and the utmost dispatch given.

WINDSOR, March 6, 1797. 6

Four Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing a young Negro Woman by the name of BIDDY, who absconded from my service last Thursday evening. She was formerly the property of Col. Bannister's estate, and is so well known in this town that any further description is thought unnecessary. She was dressed in a blue habit, and am informed is lurking somewhere about town.

JOHN BRANDER.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

Petersburg, Feb. 18, 1797.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she intends to open a

SCHOOL,

on the first of March, in the stone house of the late Charles Russel (for a few quarters) for the purpose of teaching young Ladies those pleasing accomplishments the TAMBOUR and EMBROIDERY, together or apart, which ever proves most agreeable to the learners. The customary mode of teaching will be observed, consequently School will be opened at ten in the morning and end at one o'clock in the afternoon. Ladies may also be furnished with any kind of drawing on silk, muslin, or any kind of stuffs, agreeable to any pattern they chuse, on reasonable terms.

Those who are disposed to favour her with their commands, will please to leave their names as early as possible, that the necessary preparations may be made for the same, when the terms will be made known, and samples of work shewn, by

FRANCES W. STURDIVANT.

Petersburg, February 15, 1797.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Inspection of Tobacco is again opened at BARKSDALE'S WAREHOUSE, under the direction of Messrs. Scott & Anderson.

EDWIN FORT Agent
8 for the Proprietor.

Petersburg, Nov. 1 1796

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.	Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Fresh Teas.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines (the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.	Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Sattins, Lustrings, and Persians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in setts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheese, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

Dr. Isaac Hall,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extensive assortment of fresh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jesuits Bark,

of the very first quality:

Red and Black Lead, Prussian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aqua-fortis, Crude Tartar; Spanish-Brown and Yellow-Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a considerable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furnished powered in the best manner, or in the quill. Any one who wishes to supply himself with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Petersburg, March 6, 1797. tf

TAKEN UP,

By the subscriber, in Dinwiddie county, a SANDY BARROW, marked with a crop in the right and slope under the left ear—he appears to have been drove, as his bristles are partly cut off. The owner may have him by proving his property, on application to

MARY VAUGHAN.

January 20, 1797. 3

THE Estate of WILLIAM RAGSDALE, jun. deceased, will be offered for sale at Prince George Courthouse, on Tuesday the 14th of March next, being court day. The Estate consists of NEGROES, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, a part of which will be sold for cash and the balance on a credit of 12 months, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, to the

ADMINISTRATOR.

February 20, 1797.

NOTICE.

AT PETERSBURG MILL,

CORN will be ground for Toll, &c for accommodation of the public, as was the custom last Summer, Meal will be always ready to exchange for Corn, by weight, with those who prefer it to waiting until their own is ground.

PHILIP HAXALL, & Co.

February 20, 1797. (coam.)

ELEGY

On a CURIOUS ORIGINAL.

[*By Mr. Turnbull of the Theatre.*]

I

MUSE, ſing the lad o' wondrous ſkill,
The deſteſt ever blew a quill,
Or kepet gimmers on a hill
By Tay or Tweed,
Or Irvine water ſmooth and ſtill;
But now he's dead.

II

Aye when he play'd the ſheep advanc'd,
The ewes and lambs thegither danc'd,
The awkward cattle lap and pranc'd
Wi' clumſy ſpeed,
And lightfoot glowr'd like ane entranc'd,
To hear his reed.

III

The laſſes gather'd him about,
And ilka gaping Kintra lout
Led on the dance, an unco rout,
And through the reel
The toſs'd their hizzies in and out,
An gart them ſqueel.

IV

He fidg'd and leugh to ſee the fun,
Cry'd "till't again, I'm ſcarce begun,
He wha a bonny laſs wad won,
Maun wallop here;"
Then up he play'd the cutty-gun,
Their hearts to cheer.

V

Cloſe at his elbow flood a bicker,
For he made aye his mouthfu' ſicker,
And for to gar him play the quicker
They fill' his cup;
He leugh and toutted up the liquor,
Out ilka drap.

VI

This rais'd him to a canty key,
And made his whiſtle ſound with glee;
An unco merry bod was he
When ance turn'd fow;
And nane wi' bitter grace cou'd pree
A laſſies mou.

VII

He had ſu' mony a pawky tale
To tell outowr a pint o' ale;
His auld dry jokes cou'd never fail,
In time o' need,
To cheer the heart, be't ſick or hale;
But now he's dead.

VIII

He had an unco head o' wit,
Was never noddle ſure like it;
He was for Prieſt or Doctor fit,
And weel did ken a
The Latin Grammer ilka bit
As far as Penna.

IX

Logic he kent, and cou'd define;
Cou'd prove that whiſky was not wine,
That bacon is the fleſh of ſwine,
That man's nae beaſt,
That twelve's a number more than nine,
By three, at leaſt.

X

He fought, but findle met wi' ſcars,
For they were only wordy wars;
He kent the order o' the ſtars,
And eke the moons
Cou'd tell in Venus or in Mars
What e'er was done.

XI

Thae things he kent and mony mae,
As witneſs can the Letter gae,*
The neighbours ſaid that he cou'd ſpae,
And fortunes tell;
I doubt it—but if it was ſae
He kent himſel'.

* *The Pariſh Clerk.*

EUROPEAN ADVICES.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, December 1.

"Yeſterday our city experienced a ſcene of confuſion that I can ſcarcely deſcribe.

"At eight o'clock in the morning, an expreſs arrived from the MAYOR of CORK ſtating, that ſeveral ſail of French line of battle ſhips, convoying a thouſand flat bottomed boats, with one hundred and fifty thouſand men, were plainly diſcernable, ſtanding to us for the ſhore, and making preparations for landing.

"The Lord Lieutenant immediately ſent for the commander in chief, who ſummoned a council of war, at which all the ſtaff officers were preſent; and while they were deliberating what to do, the report circulated like wild fire through every part of the metropolis: and by one o'clock it was aſſerted on change that 400,000 men had made good their landing, murdered all the men in Crookhaven, raviſhed all the women, and then ſet fire to the town, which was ſoon reduced to aſhes, and they afterwards marched for Cork, with intent to put all the men to death there, to plunder that city, and reduce it to a heap of ruins.

The privy council was aſſembled in the great council chamber—the general officers in another part of the caſtle.

All the inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs who had red coats put them on. Fierce cocked hats, cockades, ſwords, and fire locks were to be found in every ſtreet, and, to ſay the truth, there ſeemed to be the appearance of alacrity; and, though much confuſion was to be found, no diſmay was viſible.

"Expreſſes were immediately diſpatched to order the people to drive all their cattle from the coaſt into the interior, and to remove their valuables; and a meſſenger was ſent to England with this alarming intelligence.

"At two o'clock rumour annihilated Cork, Waterford, and Kinſale, and announced the enemy on its march to Dublin, laying waſte to every town and village through which he travelled, and that the *Peep of day boys* had joined him and were his guides.

"At four o'clock another expreſs arrived from the Mayor of Cork with the agreeable intelligence, that the 70 ſail of line of battle ſhips, with 1000 flat-bottomed boats, and 150,000 men, turned out to be the homeward bound Eaſt-India fleet, on their way to Plymouth! and that the burning down of Crookhaven was nothing more than a chimney on fire!

"The council broke up—the citizens took off their ſcarlet coats; the guns and ſwords were laid up, and the heads of the Univerſity exclaimed. *Parturcunt montes, naſcitur ridiculus mus.*"

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts,) Dec. 27.

A ſchooner arrived here this day from Martinique, by which we learn that five ſail of the line ſailed from Fort Royal on Saturday laſt to attack Trinidada.

January 3.

On Thurſday laſt his majeſty's ſhip Vengeance brought in a large ſhip under American colours, from the iſle of France with a valuable cargo. She was taken off Guadaloupe.

Same day his majeſty's ſhip Lapwing brought in a French privateer ſchooner mounting 4 carriage guns, and had on board 63 men. She was taken near Montſerrat.

January 27.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated January 23.

"The Comet fire ſhip is come expreſs from admiral Jervis, who was obliged to quit the Mediteranean, the Spaniſh fleet being too numerous for him, and in coming out, off Algiers, experienced a ſevere gale of wind; three of his line of battle ſhips got on ſhore, one of them the Courageux was loſt, and the greater part of her crew got to Gibraltar. He expected to have found admiral Mann, but he had proceeded as convoy to a rich fleet for England a few days before. Admiral Jervis is gone to Liſbon, and diſpatched the Comet to adviſe admiral Harvey, that 7 Spaniſh line of battle ſhips had proceeded to the weſtward."

January 31.

We are informed that about 160 privateers from 2 to 6 guns, ſail out of Guadaloupe, and daily carry in valuable Engliſh and American veſſels; the maſters and crews of the latter are impriſoned as well as thoſe of the former.

It is ſaid that in the ſpace of one month Engliſh goods to the amount of 160,000l. ſterling have been ſold at Guadaloupe.

A court of vice-admiralty was this day held before the worſhipful Robert Thompſon, judge of the ſaid court, for the trial of the ſhip Grand Turk, captured by his Majeſty's ſhip Vengeance, capt. Ruſſel. The trial was not over when this paper went to preſs.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) Jan. 24.

We truſt our admiral will ſee the neceſſity of affording protection to American veſſels coming to and returning from our iſlands, by ſending our cruizers for that purpoſe. The great diſtreſs we are in for want of proviſions and grain calls for ſuch a meaſure, and when it is conſidered that our enemies in Guadaloupe can now be ſupplied only by captures of Americans, it becomes incumbent on our naval officers to exert themſelves to prevent it: they will be anſwering the end for which they were ſent out, and render themſelves the objects of our warmeſt gratitude.

BOSTON, February 20.

Between 2 and 3 o'Clock yeſterday afternoon, in the time of Divine Service, this town was alarmed by the cry of Fire, which broke out in the Printing-Office of Mr. Joſiah Bumſtead, in Union-Street, but being timely diſcovered, it was happily extinguiſhed. Mr. Bumſtead has loſt ſeveral hundred Quires of Books printed (in ſheets) but the Printing-Preſs and Types received no damage. There was no fire in the Stove yeſterday.

JUST OPENED,

And for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Peterſburg, the following valuable Collection of* BOOKS.

ALEXANDER's Virgil
Ambler's Reports
Anderſon's ditto
Attorney's Pocket-Book
Adgate's Muſic
American Juſtice
Anderſon's Commerce
Anecdotes of Eminent Perſons
Ariſtotle
American Revolution
Art of Speaking
American Theatre
Addiſon's Evidences
Aikin's Letters to his Son on various topics
Brown's Chancery
Berrington's Immaterialiſm
Boſuet's Univerſal Hiſtory
Bolingbroke on Hiſtory
Brown on Civil Liberty
Bolingbroke's Works
Black & Bond, Hiſtory of
Benyowſkie's Memoirs
Boyer's Grammar (French)
Barney's Life of Metaſtaſio
Beattie's Elements
Bunyan's Holy War
Beccaria on Crimes and Puniſhments
Brown's Oracles
Britiſh Album
Boyle's Voyages
Bennet's Letters
Burgh's Dignity
Beauties of Poetry
Builder's Pocket Treaſure
Coke's Reports
Compton's Practice
Chancery Caſes
Cowper's Reports
Conductor Generalis
Condorcet on the Mind
Chapone's Letters
Contraſt, (American Comedy)
Cock Pit
Court of Berlin
Cowper's Poems
Chatham's Life
Cooke's Life
Confeſſion of Faith
Coxe's Switzerland
Clariſſa Harlow
Cheſterfield's Letters
Continental Harmony
Carey's Miſcellanies
Child's Friend
Carey on the Fever
Chineſe Empire
Cox's View
Cyrus's Travels
Common Senſe
Clerk's Magazine
Contes des tems paſſe (French & Engliſh)
Chriſtian World
Courtſhip and Marriage in a ſeries of Letters
Calvary, or the Death of Chriſt
Guller's Synopſis
Citizen of the World
Cain and Abel
Cooke's Voyages
Columbian Muſe
Cavern of Death
Carver's Travels
Cullen's Practice
Dyer's Reports
Doctor and Student
Douglas's Reports
Duncombe's Law of England
Defence of Uſury
Davis's Trials
Don Quixotte
Davies's Sermons
Dodſley's Poems
Dodd on Death
Doddridge's Riſe and Progreſs
Democrat
Doumourier, Life of
Doddridge on Education
Embaſſy to China
Economy of Life
Francis's Maxims
Fonblanque on Equity
Ferguſon on Civil Society
——— on Aſtronomy
Francis's Horace
Farrier
Findley's Hiſtory of the Inſurrection in Pennſylvania
Five Points
Family Inſtructor
Fair Hibernian (a Novel)
French Revolution
Farmer's Friend (a Novel)
Fordyce's Sermons
Friend of Youth
Family Phyſician
Fairy Tales
Fimal Sermons
Female Jockey Club
Fables of Flora
Female Family Phyſician
Gilbert on Replevins
——— on Rents
——— on Executions
——— on Evidence
—Galatea (a Paſtoral Romance)
Gil Blas
Goulard on Lead
Gazetteer of the Netherlands
Gulliver's Travels
Geographical Dictionary
Goldſmith's England
Gregory's Legacy
Gough's Arithmetic
Gay's Fables
Ghoſt Seer
Gardiner on the Gout
Hargrave's Law Tracts
Hatſell's Precedent
Hardreſs's Reports
Hume's England
Hughes's Dramas
Hiſtory of France
Harvey's Meditations
Handmaid to the Arts
Henry's Britain
Helvetius
Homer's Iliad
Hiſtory of the Grecian States
——— of South America
Horne on the Pſalms
Hunter on the Venereal
Hayes on Conſumptions
Hiſtory of Kentucky
Hiſtory of Woman
Hunter's Biography
Howard's Life
Harriſon's Grammar
Hatdie's Tablet of memory
Hiſtory of Vermont
——— of Maſſachuſetts
Hopkinſon's Works
Hive
Jones on Bailments
Jonathan Pindar
Jenyn's Works
Johnſon's Lives
——— Works
Julia de Robigne
Jockey Club
Junius's Letters
Kyd on Awards
—— on Bills
Knox's Eſſays
Kaimes' Elements of Criticiſm
Keates' Sketches
Law Grammar
Law of Attornies
Law of Partnerſhip
Latch's Reports
Ladies Pocket Book
Looker-on
Lee's Memoirs
London Cook
Life of Franklin
Letters to a Student
Looking-Glaſs
Lechworth's Sermons
Louiſa
Life of Watts and Doddridge
—— of Chriſt
—— of Gardiner
—— of Alexander
—— of Baron Trenck
—— of Joſeph
Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man
Life of Voltaire
Letters to a Wife
Modern Reports
Mallory Entries
Moſeley's Reports
Mitford's Pleadings
Medical Pocket Book
Modern Europe
Moore's France
Mirror
Maw's Gardener
Magazin Hiſtorique
Manual of Liberty
Rowe's Letters
Redeemed Captive
Strange's Reports
State Trials
Sheppard's Touchſtone
Salkield's Reports
Saunders' Eſſay on Uſes
Search after Happineſs
Song Books
Shipman after's Aſſiſtant
State of Nova Scotia
Speaker
Sterne's Works
Spectator
Syren
Smith's Eſſays
Shakeſpear's Works
Steward's Elements of Philoſophy
Sentimental Lucubrations
Shakeſpear's Characters
Stiles's Judges
Syſtem of Anatomy
Saints Reſt
Shipwreck
Select Plays
Steuben's Diſcipline
Spiritual Letters
Saunders's Journal in the Deſarts of Arabia
Scott's Leſſons
Sorrows of Werter
Student & Paſtor
Spaniſh Grammer
Seneca's Morals
Sandford & Merton, (a tale)
Select Pamphlets, (bound)
Tablet of Memory
Telemachus
Turner's Introduction to Geography
Thompſon's Works
Taplin's Farriery
Tour in Holland
Travels of Montague
Tom Jones
United Iriſhmen
Vade Mecum
Veſey's Reports
Vernon's Chancery
Vattel's Law of Nations
Volney's Law of Nature
Vocal Enchantreſs
Viſion of Columbus
Voyages of Amaſis
Varlo's Huſbandry
Village Curate
Viſit for a Week.
Wilſon's Reports
Williams's Conveyancing
Ward's Law of Nations
Wynne's Eunomus
Wonderful Magazine
Walkingham's Aſſiſtant
Walker's Dictionary
Williſon's Catechiſm
Watts' Spelling Book
Warville on Commerce
Warren's Poems
Whitfield's Sermons
Williſon's Meditations
White's Sermons
——— on Worſhip
Wallis on Diſeaſes
Watts' Miſcellanies
——— Glory of Chriſt
Weſt on Agency
Waſhington's Letters
Watts' Lyric Poems
——— on the Mind
Webſter on Fever
Young's Travels
Young Man's Companion
Zeluco—a Story founded on Facts

ALSO,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Primers, Spelling-Books, Small Hiſtories for Children, Letter Paper, Common Writing Paper, Quills, Wafers, and Ink Powder, &c. &c.

Peterſburg, January 23, 1797.

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,

at GALEN's HEAD,

Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Juſt received, by the MARTIN from LONDON, and for ſale by

WILLIAM MOORE.

Peterſburg, February 2, 1797.

Blank Bonds for ſale

AT THIS OFFICE.